FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 112 *8 June 1979*

ARGENTINA

Viola Comments on Role of Journalists B 1
Socialist Confederation Issues Political Proposal B 1
PRC Trade Delegation Visits Cordoba Province B 2
Bail Denied to Chileans Charged With Spying B 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Honduras; Maritime Secretary to Europe; Treasury Activity; May Grain Exports B 2

BOLIVIA

Cabinet Rejects Request for Dismissal of Minister C 1
Briefs: GDP Figures Reported; Smelting Industry Foreign Debt C 1

BRAZIL

Goals Set for Production of Alcohol as Fuel D 1
Only Government Vehicles Adjusted D 1
Briefs: Loan for Airbuses; Nuclear Institute Official; New Military Officials; New Zealand Energy Minister; Saudi Minister's Visit D 1

CHILE

Admiral Issues Warning About Beagle Dispute E 1
Union Leaders Request ILO Mediation E 1
Briefs: Nuclear Studies; New Copper Mine E 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Nicaraguan Situation G 1
Further Commentary G 1
Official Spokesman on Supreme Court Ruling G 1
Roldos, Hurtado Confirmed Presidential Election Winners G 2
Resolution on Elections Outcome G 2

PARAGUAY

Paper Sees U.S. Responsibility Toward Nicaragua H 1
[ABC COLOR 7 Jun]
Foreign Minister Denies Resumption of Yacyreta Talks H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 6 Jun]

PERU

Teachers' Strike Continues, Five Schools Closed J 1
Demonstrators, Police Clash J 1

PANAMA

Torrijos 'Prepared and Anxious' To Cooperate Against Somoza N 1
Students Denounce U.S. 'Complicity' in Somoza's 'Genocide' N 1
Peaceful Demonstration Staged N 2
Rodriguez Appointed as Agriculture Minister N 2
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials; Chief of Presidential Guard N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

President Romero Appeals for National Dialog P 1

HONDURAS

Relations Will Be Maintained With Nicaragua P 1

NICARAGUA

Text of State of Siege Decree Broadcast P 2
FSLN Occupies Five Northern Departments P 3
Curfew Imposed in Managua Department P 4
Flights Suspended; Many Trying To Leave Country P 4
FSLN Claims Capture of Ocotal, Granada P 5
Sandinist Guerrilla Ring Encircles Managua P 6
FSLN Asks Red Cross To Accept Its Captives P 6
Official Kidnaped by FSLN, Released Later P 6

CUBA

Rene Rodriguez Receives USSR Ambassador Q 1
CEMA Working Group Meeting Concludes Q 1
FAO Official Visits Site of Nonalined Countries Summit Q 1
FAR Civilian Workers Plenum Held Q 2
Party Mass Organizations Department Holds Meeting Q 3
Hart Holds News Conference on Caribbean Festival Q 3
Joint Statement Issued on Foreign Minister's Syrian Visit Q 3
[cross-reference]

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

John Calls for Unity, Peace, Production S 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 1 Jun]
Inquiry Commission Established S 1
John Meets With Labor Leader S 1

JAMAICA

New Defense Force Chief of Staff Appointed S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 3 Jun]
Manley Dismisses Reports on Cuban, Soviet Agents S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 5 Jun]
Thompson Rebuttal to Seaga S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 5 Jun]

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

Sweden Signs Cooperation Agreement S 4
[TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 2 Jun]

GUYANA

Burnham Urges Increased Production of Gold, Bauxite T 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 1 Jun]

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Government Says Nicaraguan Refugees Given Asylum V 1

MEXICO

President Turbay Arrives in Mexico City V 1
Echeverria Designated Ambassador to New Zealand V 2

VENEZUELA

Senate Approves Agreement Repudiating Somoza Regime V 2
COPEI Official on Extent of Election Victory V 2

VIOLA COMMENTS ON ROLE OF JOURNALISTS

PY071557 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM)--At a reception given for journalists in the Libertador General San Martin Hall of Honor at the Army High Command, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, commander in chief of the army, stated yesterday that journalists must participate in the process of national reorganization because its objectives will never be fulfilled without the active contribution of all sectors of the community.

He added: "We feel that this participation should not involve only the reporting of our achievements, but also, and especially, that it should offer honest and not factionalist criticism, criticism which allows the correction of errors and the solution of problems, criticism which includes alternatives and opens paths, which gives priority to a deep sense of responsibility. We are now facing a historical challenge, and the future of the republic depends on clear and effective solutions to meet this challenge. There is no alternative.

"The nation is experiencing a new way of life. The armed forces are engaged in achieving peace and in establishing a true democracy which may become the sanctuary of justice and freedom. Democracy, for its full implementation demands, more than legal norms, the creative presence of citizens imbued with the spirit and principles on which it is based."

SOCIALIST CONFEDERATION ISSUES POLITICAL PROPOSAL

PY071945 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1106 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA)--In a document labeled "a political proposal" the Argentine Socialist Confederation (CSA) maintains that the economic policy of the armed forces government "endangers national sovereignty and security." The document, which is signed by Alicia Moreau de Justo and Hector Polino, among others, proposes "immediate minimum demands" and request that the role of the political parties and labor union organization be reinstated.

The CSA's proposal also request "the full enforcement of the guarantees and rights written into the constitution." It also urges all national sectors to defend "collective bargaining, the free functioning of internal committees in factories or enterprises and the full enforcement of union democracy." The CSA also declares itself "against the destruction of the state's productive mechanism and its being handed over to the private sector." In addition, it defends "public school and university autonomy for the freedom of culture and the voicing of opinions."

The socialist document then points out that "as of 1976 an economic policy was implemented which obeys the guidelines imposed by a new international distribution of work and by the "Trilateral Commission,'" which has presumably assigned Argentina "the role of food and raw materials supplier from the farming and niming sector." The CSA document adds that "national sovereignty and security will be endangered" if the present policy continues.

Another paragraph of the document states: "We also believe that the spreading and implementation of the state's theory of subsidiarity [subsidiaridad] is extremely dangerous because it has reached the extreme of proposing that it divest itself of the vital and strategic areas for which it is currently responsible."

PRC TRADE DELEGATION VISITS CORDOBA PROVINCE

PY071547 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0420 GMT Jun 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 7 Jun (TELAM)--The PRC trade delegation headed by Chen Jie, vice minister of foreign trade, began a 2-day visit to this province yesterday to become familiar with Cordoba's industrial and agricultural activity.

The visitors made a protocol visit to Provincial Governor Adolfo Sigwald. Chen Jie said he was pleased at having the opportunity to visit Argentina particularly Cordoba, since "agriculture and industry in this province are far advanced according to reports of technicians from the relevant official organization." The governor gave the PRC official the provincial coat of arms as a gift.

The delegation then visited the Fiat industrial plant and the Cordoba fair facilities, where they were briefed on the FICO 80 industrial exhibition. The delegation then met with Cordoba businessmen interested in trading with the PRC. Tomorrow, they will visit tourist and industrial centers in the interior of the province.

BAIL DENIED TO CHILEANS CHARGED WITH SPYING

PY070257 Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Federal Judge (Montoya) refused to release on bail three Chilean citizens. This ruling was issued in the case involving spying activities carried out in our country on behalf of Chile. The decision was reached in accordance with the plea submitted by Federal Prosecutor (Mogabur).

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS--The Government of Honduras has agreed to the appointment of Arturd Ossorio Arana as Argentine ambassador to that county. Ossorio Arana was formerly involved in Argentiana's negotiations concerning the Parana hydroelectric projects, including Yacyreta. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 9 PY]

MARITIME SECRETARY TO EUROPE--The maritime interests secretary, Rear Adm Noe Guevara, traveled yesterday to Europe, where he will visit 10 countries in order to explain Argentina's position on the development of maritime raw materials. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY]

TREASURY ACTIVITY--Buenos Aires, 31 May (TELAM)--It was officially reported that treasury activity during the month of April resulted in an imbalance of 63,573,000,000 pesos as a result of expenditures totaling 595,956,000,000 pesos, while revenues reached only 659,529,000,000 pesos. This deficit is 65 percent less than that registered during the same period last year, when it reached 104,896,000,000 pesos. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0215 GMT 1 Jun 79 PY]

MAY GRAIN EXPORTS--The president of the National Grain Board reported that 2,650,000 tons of grain were exported during May, representing 24 percent of worldwide trade in that commodity. The total for the first 4 months of the year reached almost 9 million tons. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 4 PY]

CABINET REJECTS REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL OF MINISTER

PY071434 La Paz Radio Panamerican Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] The government has categorically rejected the request of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] that Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton be dismissed. On the contrary, it has confirmed its full confidence in him to continue heading the Interior Ministry.

The political party's request was studied by the cabinet, which met yesterday under the chairmanship of Gen David Padilla Arancibia. After the end of the meeting, the General Information Secretariat of the presidency released a communique which said that the request caused deep displeasure and was immediately rejected by the president and ministers.

Another paragraph of the communique says: The military junta government has guided the nation since last November with institutional correctness, honesty and a deep idealistic spirit which prompt it to reject the wounding, unjustified and bold terms contained in the request since it is fully aware of Col Raul Lopez Leyton's positive and patriotic work as interior minister.

The communique concludes: For these reasons President Padilla has confirmed his confidence in Colonel Lopez. The whole cabinet and the high military command have expressed their full and unlimited solidarity and their moral and material support for him, urging him to continue the task with which the government has entrusted him in this decisive stage in returning to the country the full validity of the powers of the state, its institutions and the laws of the republic.

Planning and Coordination Minister Gary Prado Salmon made a categorical statement, saying that ADN's request for the dismissal of Interior Minister Lopez has caused the greates amazement. He said that those who made the rash and unwarranted accusations against the interior minister cannot speak of freedom or democracy because they have been the main violators of the basic rights of man.

Planning and Coordination Minister Gary Prado stated his full moral support for his fellow minister, Col Raul Lopez Leyton, who has been confirmed as interior minister.

Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton rejected the ADN accusations, remarking that the forthcoming elections require the impartiality of the armed forces, and the maintenance of the guarantees they have granted. The minister stated his deep concern over the rumors published and released to the news media by ADN leaders who sought the replacement of the interior minister in the past few days. After the latest cabinet meeting, Colonel Lopez Leyton very angrily rejected the accusations.

BRIEFS

GDP FIGURES REPORTED--According to the bulletin of the Cartagena Pact Board, Bolivia's industrial GDP was $88 per capita in 1978, at the exchange rate of 1973-1977. In relation to the GDP, gross domestic savings represented 16.9 percent while gross domestic investments were 20.3 percent. [La Paz Radio Crus del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

SMELTING INDUSTRY FOREIGN DEBT--The National Smelting Enterprise [ENAF] reported that it now has a foreign debt totaling $76,615,000. It also explained that this amount is not included in the $134 million contracted by ENAF-COMIBOL [Bolivian Mining Corporation] for the lead and silver foundry in Karachipampa. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 May 79 p 10 PY]

GOALS SET FOR PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL AS FUEL

PY070313 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--By 1985, Brazil will have 1,235,000 vehicles especially manufactured to run on alcohol and 435,000 vehicles adjusted to run on alcohol, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has stated. He added that most states are mixing gasoline with 20 percent alcohol, noting that Brazil now produces 3.5 million liters of alcohol daily, while it consumes 15 million liters of gasoline daily.

The Economic Development Council today adopted several measures to implement the national alcohol program whose goal is to produce 10.5 million liters daily by 1985. The president of the republic has directed the mines and energy and industry and commerce ministers to adopt measures to implement alcohol programs designed to absorb the expected growth in gasoline consumption by 1985. He also approved the implementation of projects and technology for other alternate sources of energy which may replace part of the diesel oil and other fuels consumed in the country to reduce dependency on imported oil.

Only Government Vehicles Adjusted

PY070219 Port Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Summary] The Industry and Commerce Ministry decreed today that only government-owned vehicles will have their motors adjusted to run on hydrated alcohol, at least during the early stage of the program aimed at replacing gasoline with alcohol.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR AIRBUSES--Brasilia--The British Government has approved a $13.5 million loan by the Midland Bank to Cruzeiro do Sul for the purchase of two 300 airbuses, which are expected to arrive in Brazil by mid-1980. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 5 Jun 79 PY]

NUCLEAR INSTITUTE OFFICIAL--Sao Paulo--Col Ernani Amorim was today installed as superintendent of the Atomic Energy Institute of the Federal University of Sao Paulo, replacing Dr (Romulo Pieroni), who had been head of the institute for 17 years. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

NEW MILITARY OFFICIALS--President Figueiredo has appointed Gen Samuel Alves Correa as chief of staff of the armed forces; replacing the late Gen Jose Maria de Andrada Serpa, and Gen Jose Fragomeni--commander of the 2d Army--as justice of the Superior Military Court, replacing retired Gen Rodrigo Otavio Jordao Ramos. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY]

NEW ZEALAND ENERGY MINISTER--William Francis Birch, New Zealand's minister of energy, national development, science and technology, has begun his visit to Brazil, aimed at obtaining cooperation in the field of nonconventional energy sources such as alcohol, solar energy and bituminous coal. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jun 79 p 33 PY]

SAUDI MINISTER'S VISIT--Saudi Arabian Agricultrue and Water Minister Al ash-Shaykh Abd ar-Rahman will visit Brazil on 10 June. His country is interested in agricultural protection technology, processing and techniques for the preservation of foodstuffs, and construction of factories for the industrial utilization of agricultural products. This is an important occasion because Saudi Arabia imports more than 80 percent of its foodstuffs and Brazil could conclude many favorable deals. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Jun 79 p 33 PY]

ADMIRAL ISSUES WARNING ABOUT BEAGLE DISPUTE

PY071934 Paris AFP in Spanish 1809 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 7 Jun (AFP)--Chilean Vice Adm Raul Lopez said today that if the Vatican's mediation on the border conflict with Argentina fails, God will have to intervene. "If this is the case, if God has to intervene, he will speak through guns," the vice admiral, commander of the Chilean fleet, warned.

During an interview here today with the weekly magazine COSAS, Lopez said, however, that he was confidence in the Vatican's mediation. The vice admiral added: "We hope that the highest moral and spiritual representative of the church will be successful in his mission."

UNION LEADERS REQUEST ILO MEDIATION

PY071937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 7 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that a large sector of Chilean workers has requested the International Labor Organization (ILO) to mediate with government authorities "to end repressive measures against unions." The request is included in a note submitted to the ILO by the dissident Labor Coordinating Group [Coordinadora Sindical] which allegedly represents 1 million workers.

The note denounces "arrests, tortures, ill-treatment and harassment" of union leaders and workers. It was signed by union leaders Manuel Jimenez, Manuel Bustos, Juan Sepulveda, Carlos Morales, Hector Cuevas, Sergio Freihoffer, Sergio Villalobos and Hernan Jofre. They add: "Expulsions from the country, persecution, surveillance of our headquarters and the disappearance of people who hold responsible posts within our organization" have taken place.

The union leaders note: "We have rejected the unjust and antiworker legislation imposed on us without our having had the slightest opportunity to voice our opinion on it." They add that "after an apparent liberalization, the government has unleashed a violent and brutal offensive against the labor movement in the last 6 months."

The workers note that "this offensive coincided with the issuance of a document entitled "Chilean Workers Confronting the Present and the Future of Chile," which was submitted to President Pinochet on 6 September 1978." The workers note that "in this document we demanded that the government carry out a complete review of its economic and labor policies and the implementation of urgent measures to diminish our most serious problem--unemployment, which according to official reports is 15 percent, but in truth exceeds 25 percent.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR STUDIES--Concepcion, Chile--The Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission is studying the possibility of installing a 600-megawatt atomic energy plant to supply about half the country with electricity, according to an announcement made by the executive secretary of the commission. He also estimated that the project, if completed, would require an investment of $600 to $800 million, with each kilowatt costing about $1,000 to $1,300. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 28 May 79 p 3 PY]

NEW COPPER MINE--Santiago, Chile 28 May (AFP)--U.S., Canadian and Chilean investors will establish a copper mine in northern Chile, it was reported here today. The project will require an investment of about $500 million and will be located in the Quebrada Blanca area, near Iquique, about 1,700 kilometers north of Santiago. The exploratory work has been going on for 2 years now and the mine is expected to begin operating in 1985. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 30 May 79 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA071628 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso granted to Radio Quito, no date given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Why doesn't Ecuador sever relations with Nicaragua when it knows that Somoza's Government has violated the most elementary human rights?

[Answer] The [Andean Pact] presidents carefully analyzed this problem in Cartagena and they issued a declaration which is very explicit. In it they refer to the great concern of all Andean Pact countries regarding the situation in Nicaragua, which has created international tension that evidently must be studied and analyzed. For this reason, the presidents agreed to appeal to America's democratic conscience in order to find a way to implement effective measures for solving the problem faced by the Central American isthmus at this time.

Within these measures, the Andean foreign ministers have maintained close contact, exploring the possibility of joint action. One of the joint actions taken has been at the OAS Council, which convened two days ago. During this session the Andean countries first submitted the text of the declaration of the Cartagena summit and then submitted, through Ecuadorean Ambassador Galo Leoro, a motion to adopt a measure which was not precisely the one submitted by Nicaragua. Our motion was approved by consensus--in other words, unanimously--thus proving the power that the Andean Group has in this case. We are still concerned about the situation and we will continue to seek a way to act positively.

Further Commentary

PA081313 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso has said that the case of Nicaragua goes beyond the domestic borders of that country. He added that the situation of the Central American country attracts international attention, making necessary a solution to put a halt to the violation of human rights. Ayala Lasso told newsmen that the Nicaraguan situation was analyzed by the Andean chiefs of state in Cartagena. He added that the meeting of the OAS Consultative Council which accepted a motion by the Ecuadorean delegate shows that the Andean Group countries have a solidary position regarding the Nicaraguan conflict.

Although the foreign minister confirmed the consensus of the Andean countries, he did not disclose the contents of the Ecuadorean motion or announce the break of diplomatic relations with the Somoza government.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ON SUPREME COURT RULING

PA060433 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Col Enrique Dobronski, the official spokesman of the military regime, today reiterated the government's decision to guarantee the process to reestablish the democracy and not to permit it to be hindered at the end. He referred to the disagreement between the Supreme Court and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The court, acting as the tribunal which guarantees constitutional rights, heard a complaint filed by the concentration of popular forces [CFP] and admonished the electoral tribunal for revising and violating the election law.

According to the CFP, tne reform eliminated four of its representatives to Parliament and favored candidates of political forces which did not obtain the minimum votes demanded by law. Regarding this, Dobronski again proclaimed the regime's independence from the two organizations. He said that the government is on the watch to guarantee the plan to return to constitutionality.

[Begin Dobronski recording] The government has taken note of the Supreme Court decision and, as I have previously stated, the government maintains its imparitality concerning the (?operation) of the various organizations, in this case the Supreme Court and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. However, it will be watching their activities in order to guarantee peace for citizens. The public must be aware of the fact that the government wants to prevent this process of legal reorganization--which has meant so much for the Ecuadorean people, who have been vividly interested in the government--from being hindered now that it is almost completed.

The government is aware of the fact that this process must be completed within the security which has prevailed throughout its development and implementation. The government believes that it is healthy that various organizations become interested in the country's political life and that they defend their viewpoints with such passion. This means that they want the country to return to its democratic way of life within the legal and political plans that must prevail in all civilized countries. [end recording]

ROLDOS, HURTADO CONFIRMED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WINNERS

PA070408 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Election Tribunal has confirmed the results of the last presidential election. A resolution was issued accrediting the victory of the Roldos-Hurtado ticket as well as the representatives to the national legislature. The Roldos-Hurtado ticket received more than 1 million votes, whereas Duran received less than 470,000 votes.

Elections Outcome

PA071625 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[6 June Supreme Electoral Tribunal Resolution]

[Text] Based on the final count of votes registered in the records by the tribunal in its final session this morning and in accordance with the final paragraph of Article 1 of Decree No. 3074, issued by the Supreme Council of Government on 5 September 1978 and published in the official gazette No. 727 on 8 September 1978, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal resolves:

1. To issue the following figures as the final result of the second round of the elections for president and vice president of the republic: The presidential ticket formed by Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea obtained 1,025,148 and the presidental ticket formed by Sixto Duran Ballen and Dr Jose Ycaza Roldos, 471,657 votes.

2. To proclaim as winners the presidential ticket formed by Jaime Roldos Aguilera for president of the republic and Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea for vice president of the republic.

This resolution will be published in the official gazette.

Quito, 6 June 1979.

[Signed] Gustavo Chavez Estrella, president, Guillermo Ponce Jaramillo, vice president, Carlos Silva Silva, Jose Gabriel Teran Varea, Jose Anamusen, Eduardo Zurita Rosero, Patricio Martinez, members of the tribunal and [name indistinct] Vallejo Benavides, secretary.

PAPER SEES U.S. RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD NICARAGUA

PY071541 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 7 Jun 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "The Unrenounceable Responsibility of the United States"]

[Text] If a miracle does not occur, the Somoza dynasty--an oppressive, predatory and corrupt lineage--will be extinguished in a chaos of unknown proportions, and we will observe an escape by the tyrant in the style of Fulgencio Batista's, undoubtedly with very few variations.

Trapped from all sides, with the U.S. aid so necessary to his survival denied him, he has only two alternatives: first, to die fighting, which it is doubtful he will do, and second, to escape with his treasury, which will surely be his choice. And after his escape, Nicaragua will face its most difficult time.

Somoza, with his father and brother, annihilated Nicaraguan democracy. They prostituted democratic practices and oppressed an unprotected people without control or restraint, counting largely on U.S. support for their nefarious endeavors.

Now that Somoza has been left to his own efforts, what type of philosophy will guide those who take over power in Nicaragua when he escapes or dies? Will an authentic and strong democracy emerge which will make freedom bloom in the troubled country? Or will another tyranny be imposed--a red one, the one which is most assuredly largely financing the revolt from the coasts of Cuba? And then, will there be no salvation for those who, oppressed by Somoza, have waited so long and then again have, in the end, to fall into a fire which is as hot as the one which is being extinguished?

The danger of Nicaragua falling into the clutches of communism is imminent. Somoza, with his tyranny protected by the United States, discredited democracy by pretending to submit to its principles in order to cheat it and fill his financial coffers. If Somoza represents democracy, it may be that the oppressed Nicaraguan believes any solution is better. And this is false. Somoza never has represented democracy.

The United States has un unrenounceable responsiblity toward the Nicaraguan people--a responsiblity which is not hidden by speeches or articles in its newspapers. The United States unloaded the Somozas on Nicaragua; when the Somozas leave, the United States has to guarantee that they will be succeeded by freedom.

It is true that the Nicaraguan people are fighting today against the tragic dynasty that has oppressed, violated and exploited it for so long. It is possible that democrats and communists are fighting shoulder to shoulder. But it is also very possible that it is the communists who have the key to power, because they have the organization and weapons. And it is then, when Somoza leaves, that there may exist the possibility of another tyranny, even more tragic and bloody, in Nicaragua.

It is not so long since the year 1959, when everyone was blinded toward Fidel Castro and denying his communism and dependency on Moscow. The North Americans, who were also the supporters of Batista and the oppressors of Cuba, believed that speeches were sufficient. And history has shown that speeches are not enough.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES RESUMPTION OF YACYRETA TALKS

PY070347 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues today told newsman that recent press reports on Yacyreta are mere "speculation." He stated that Paraguay had made no initiative to resume talks on the issue. He denied that a special Paraguayan mission would go to Buenos Aires to hold talks with Argentine officials, terming these reports speculation by the press.

TEACHERS' STRIKE CONTINUES, FIVE SCHOOLS CLOSED

PA072008 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1652 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (LATIN)--The government has closed five schools as a result of activities by extremists in various places in the country, where they have taken advantage of the strike the teachers declared on Monday, it was officially reported here today.

The government stressed that it has closed three schools in this capital and two in the provinces in view of attempts to create a climate of violence and fear. It revealed that extremist agitators, some of whom are teachers of well-known Marxist affiliation, launched their activities inside the schools on Tuesday and yesterday.

The teachers' strike was called by the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP) to demand salary increases of between $80 and $100 a month; the rehiring of teachers, as well as substitutes and arrested leaders; and the reopening of La Cantuta University, which was closed 3 years ago.

Meanwhile, the executive committee of the National Engineering University (UNI) charged that soldiers and policemen invaded its campus yesterday after ramming its doors with tanks. According to a UNI bulletin, the forces entered the university firing into the air and indiscriminately and abusively arrested members of the faculty and students.

The police report indicates that they took strong action to safeguard the physical security of individuals and private property when a large number of students tried to go into the streets on a rampage.

Meanwhile, the National Federation of Peruvian Nonteaching University Employees (FENTUP), with a membership of 20,000, today started a general strike of indefinite duration with the support of university students.

The strike order by FENTUP and SUTEP--whose leadership has been accused of being Marxist-Leninist by the government--has been obeyed by between 50 and 60 percent of the 140,000 first and second grade teachers, according to union sources. The sources said that fewer teachers and students reported to classes today than during the first 3 days of strike.

Demonstrators, Police Clash

PA080200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP)--A violent clash between demonstrators and police was reported today in a populous sector on the outskirts of Lima as the state teachers strike entered its fourth day.

Some 400 demonstrators, including teachers and students, faced police in the Ciudad de Dios district, south of the capital. There were many arrests.

The police used teargas bombs and clubs. Some shots were fired, but no casualties were reported.

Newspaper photographer Mariel Vidal was held by police for 2 hours. Her automobile, camera and film were confiscated.

Smaller disturbances were reported in other parts of the city.

Meanwhile, the strike of the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru (SUTEP) is being partially observed by the 150,000 public school teachers in the country.

TORRIJOS 'PREPARED AND ANXIOUS' TO COOPERATE AGAINST SOMOZA

PA072230 [Editorial Report PA] Panama Domestic Service in Spanish at 1853 GMT on 7 June carries an impromptu 20-minute interview with Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera recorded earlier in the day at Tanara farm in Chepo Corregimiento.

Most of the newsmen's questions to General Torrijos deal with the Nicaraguan situation, Panama's alleged involvement in that conflict and the implementation of the canal treaties. Regarding the latter, a newsman asks: "General Torrijos, would our country accept the Murphy Bill?"

Torrijos responds: "I do not know when or with what bill, but we will accept that which more than 60 percent of the Panamanian people have accepted and that which two-thirds of the Congress has accepted. We will accept any bill as long as it is in accordance with the spirit of what was agreed on in the treaty."

On the subject of the Nicaraguan conflict, a newsman asks: "General Torrijos, in passing through Mexico, the Costa Rican foreign minister recently said that Costa Rica had been promised any necessary aid by Venezuela, Colombia and Panama in the event of a [words indistinct] to that country by the Somoza regime. Could we hear your comments on this?"

Torrijos responds: "President Royo told President Carter in a letter that we would intervene only in a joint and combined action with the countries which you have mentioned if Somoza's national guard....[leaves sentence unfinished] This is not a problem between two peoples. It is a problem between Somoza and Costa Rica, not between the Costa Rican people [and the Nicaraguan people]. It is Somoza against the Costa Rican people.

"There is something else I should explain. The Sandinist struggle is not aimed at the Nicaraguan National Guard. It is aimed at a single person--the linchpin. If he disappeared, all the causes for discontent and struggle, which are leading the people to kill each other daily, would also disappear.

"They have never sought to make the National Guard, the country's armed force, disappear. However, they have thought about reeducating it and about having the National Guard reorganize itself. Many commanders of the various groups which have led the Somoza dynasty to the edge of the cliff are quite respectful."

Another newsman asks: "General Torrijos, are we prepared to internationalize the Nicaraguan struggle if other countries intervene in Nicaragua?"

Torrijos replies: "prepared and anxious to."

STUDENTS DENOUNCE U.S. 'COMPLICITY' IN SOMOZA'S 'GENOCIDE'

PA071221 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] has denounced the open complicity of the U.S. Government in the genocide being carried out against the people by the chief of the Nicaraguan regime.

An FEP communique issued today affirmed that the Panamanian student movement cannot ignore the fact that our territory is being used as the center of aggression against the Latin American people, and in this case against the Nicaraguan people.

A few days ago, it was reported in the local press that the Sandinist National Liberation Front had stated that U.S. Hercules D-130 planes had flown from Howard Air Force Base, in the so-called Canal Zone to Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua. It was also learned that military supplies and troops were reportedly to arrive in Nicaragua aboard C-47 planes from the Canal Zone's Southern Command. The FEP reiterated that there is no doubt today that the massacre in Nicaragua is being carried out with the open complicity of the U.S. Government. The communique stated that further evidence of this is that the United States gave Somoza a $68 million loan to purchase weapons.

The FEP communique noted that the national government's silence regarding the incidents in question is worrisome. The FEP demanded an investigation of these incidents stating that the use of our territory as the U.S. Army's center for aggression against other nations is a flagrant violation of the neutrality pact contained in the canal treaties. The FEP communique added that, supposedly, the U.S. military presence in the Canal Zone is strictly for the defense of the canal. When have the women, children and old people who are being killed in Nicaragua threatened the security of the canal, the FEP asked.

Peaceful Demonstration Staged

PA062010 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Groups of students from the Paitilla school complex took to the streets this morning to stage a peaceful demonstration in protest against U.S. interference in the Nicaraguan struggle. The students gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy, where they shouted several slogans against U.S. participation in support of the Somoza regime.

RODRIGUEZ APPOINTED AS AGRICULTURE MINISTER

PA020433 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Dr Aristides Royo announced a few hours ago that Francisco Rodriguez has been appointed new agricultural development minister, while the former minister, Dr Alfredo Oranges Bustos, has been appointed to a high-ranking post abroad.

The president made these announcements during the ceremony at which Minister Francisco Rodriguez took office. Until now, Rodriguez had held the post of national director of La Victoria Sugar Company.

According to Dr Royo, Minister Oranges tendered his resignation because the executive branch had chosen him for a foreign post. The president added that Oranges' mission is important to Panama's international relations and that, for this reason, Dr Oranges Bustos will leave the country today and assume his new duties immediately.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Ahmdebu Suilem Abdalahe and Gunther Becker, ambassadors of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the FRG, respectively, presented their credentials to President Aristides Royo on 1 June. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 12-B PA]

CHIEF OF PRESIDENTIAL GUARD--Maj Eduardo Herrera has assumed command of the presidential guard, replacing Maj Lorenzo Purcell. Col Ruben Dario Paredes represented Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard, during the ceremony. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 May 79 p 6-A PA]

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT ROMERO APPEALS FOR NATIONAL DIALOG

PA080040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jun (AFP)--President Carlos Humberto Romero issued a new appeal today to Salvadoran political and labor sectors asking them to meet with him to seek solutions to various national problems. El Salvador experienced a month of violence in May during which 170 people were killed and a similar number were injured, including workers, peasants, teachers, government officials and security agents. A Swiss diplomat, Hugo Wey, was among those killed. Romero called for a great national meeting to analyze the problems and look for solutions.

The meeting was attended by business leaders and members of organizations linked to the government. However, the opposition sectors, headed by the Christian Democrats and university and peasant sectors opposed to the government, refused the invitation. The chief of state told the press that the national forum will continue and that he hopes to find an adequate solution to the situation. The state of siege decree passed on 23 May gave the country a period of relative calm. However, an armed clash occurred yesterday between subversive groups and security agents in Apopa, 15 km north of this city, in which a security agent was killed and several civilians were wounded.

HONDURAS

RELATIONS WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH NICARAGUA

PA072001 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Vice Foreign Minister Ramon Hernandez Alcerro announced here today that the military government will maintain its relations with Nicaragua and that there has never been any thought about breaking them. The official thus denied reports which he described as "concealing vested interests" which charged that a break with Nicaragua had been considered at a meeting held yesterday at the presidential house. All of the country's military chiefs attended the meeting, but none of them commented seriously to the newsmen on the subjects discussed. One of them said: "We came to the presidency because we like the food that is served here."

Nonetheless, according to the vice foreign minister, Honduras' difficult situation, with its large number of Nicaraguan refugees, had been analyzed. Their number now exceeds 15,000 and more continue to arrive every day. The Red Cross has exhausted its entire budget for refugee assistance and the country as a whole has engaged in an unlimited economic effort aimed at meeting the refugees' needs.

Several Hondruan towns in the south, near the border with Nicaragua, have seen their population doubled and even tripled in just 2 weeks, a fact which leads to huge social problems of all types. Hernancez Alcerro commented that the diplomatic corps and the staff of a number of international organizations have been asked to publicize the fact that Hondruas by itself cannot handle the refugee problem and that international cooperation is needed to help these people.

NICARAGUA

TEXT OF STATE OF SIEGE DECREE BROADCAST

PA071332 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0415 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[6 June Nicaraguan Government decree]

[Text] In accordance with a previous decree from his excellency the president of the republic (?and from) the secretary of the presidency, Manuel Centeno Cantillano, the [words indistinct] of the following decree is authorized;

Due to the fact that there is a notorious and open international conspiracy against Nicaragua, sponsored by several foreign governments in collusion with terrorists and [word indistinct] who oppose our constitutional regime by staging agitation and subversive campaigns and by supplying a considerable number of weapons with which to carry out military incursions into our territory in order to overthrow the national government through violence;

Due to the fact that it has become known worldwide that these antipatriotic activities by Nicaraguans, which imply a violation of the principle of nonintervention, seek to undermine the authority and lessen the prestige of the national institutions, thus threatening Nicaragua's peace and security;

Due to the fact that extremist elements from the so-called Sandino-Communist front, which follows a Marxist-Leninist ideology, have occupied Costa Rican territory as a springboard from which to invade Nicaragua, thus violating national sovereignty and participating in terrorist activities, arson, murder and other crimes, which have only brought destruction and death to this country;

Due to the fact that several leaders of the previously mentioned front have publicly declared that they intend to destroy the National Guard, thus covering the national fatherland with blood for the purpose of transforming our political, social and economic system and violating the constitutional principles that serve as a basis of the state's democratic institutions; and

Due to the fact that it is essential to prevent a continuation of the violence affecting our country and that it is imperative that the government of the republic safeguard the nation's peace and the existence of its democratic institutions;

The president of the republic, at the Council of Ministers, in exercise of the powers bestowed on him by the Constitution, and in accordance with Article No 197 of the Constitution, decrees:

1. The exercise of the constitutional guarantees, as established in Articles No 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 49, 58, 59, 72, 73 and 75 of the Constitution, is suspended throughout the national territory.

2. This decree will be in effect for a period of 90 days, during which time the provisions applying to martial law will be implemented.

3. The executive branch will without delay notify (?the joint) chambers of Congress of any provisions it may adopt during the implementation of this decree, once it has been abrogated.

4. This decree will go into effect as of this very act and will be published in the official gazeteer and will be made public through any other means of national dissemination.

Released at the Presidential House, Managua, National District on the 6th day of the month of June, 1979.

[Signed] A. Somoza, President of the Republic
Minister of Government
Minister of Foreign Relations
Minister of Finance and Public Credit
Minister of Public Education
Minister of Economy, Industry and Commerce by Law
Minister of Public Works
Minister of Defense by Law
Minister of Public Health
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock
Minister of Labor by Law
Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic

In Managua, National District 6 June 1979.

FSLN OCCUPIES FIVE NORTHERN DEPARTMENTS

PA071529 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1450 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Here is a special news bulletin on the situation in Nicaragua:

It is reported that the rebel Sandinist forces now have in their power the departments of Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Esteli, Matagalpa and Jinotega. A total of five departments are already under the total domination of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) forces.

In the meantime it is reported that despite the National Guard's repeated counterattacks against the Sandinist forces in Leon, it has been impossible for the government to retake the positions it lost, which are at present in the hands of the guerrillas. It was reported that in Leon the Sandinist forces had taken cattle and distributed meat among the hundreds of families residing there, especially in northern Leon which is under Sandinist control. Guerrillas were even seen in military vehicles and excavators which they apparently took from the National Guard. According to a last minute report there were outbreaks this morning in Jinotepe. The rebels were fighting in La Pila Grande, San Jose, El Calvario and other important districts of Jinotepe.

It was reported that fighting broke out last night also in Ocotal. There was fighting in Ocotal for the first time, and also in Granada this morning for the first time. According to reports arriving in San Jose from Nicaragua, fighting continues in northern Nicaragua, in Ocotal and Granada. The Sandinists are making a strong attack on the National Guard. On some occasions the National Guard has been forced to retreat.

In the meantime the rebels are holding their positions. In Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, there were reports of sporadic shooting last night in very important districts such as San Judas. This morning the bodies of two unidentified Nicaraguans with multiple bullet wounds were found in San Judas. Also, a National Guard convey was ambushed in the area close to Managua's eastern hospital. Apparently there was fierce fighting between the guerrillas and the National Guard and many casualties.

The general strike, continuing throughout Nicaragua, is much stronger today, the 4th consecutive day. Nothing much has changed in this respect in Managua except that there are many people in private cars looking for food. Everything seems to indicate, observers and foreign correspondents say, that in Managua the community is getting ready for war by buying food, storing water and making holes to throw away garbage and trenches in the patios of the houses.

We repeat: Everything seems to indicate that in Managua the people are getting ready for what could happen at any moment, that is to say, a total insurrection at any moment in the Nicaraguan capital. It has also been reported that early this morning the FSLN attacked (?Tihantepico Huantepe) and after taking the National Guard's arms, withdrew toward Masaya where there is heavy fighting.

In sum, Ocotal, Granada, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Leon, and Jinotepe are in the hands of the Sandinists.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN MANAGUA

PA071430 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0415 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[6 June decree issued by Col Nicolas Valle Salinas, Managua police commander]

[Text] [passage indistinct] notifies the citizens of Managua Department that in view of the fact that at the Council of Ministers meeting the Nicaraguan president today decreed a state of siege throughout the national territory and that as a result of it the constitutional guarantees included in Articles No 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 49, 58, 59, 72, 73 and 75 have been suspended, all citizens must be aware of the following:

1. Police patrols have been expressly instructed to enforce this decree with the rigor that the law establishes;

2. Curfew begins tonight at 2000 and concludes at 0400 on the following day and so on successively for the duration of the decree in question;

3. During curfew hours the circulation of vehicles of any kind as well as of persons in completely forbidden, and those who violate this order will do so at their own risk.

4. Citizens of Managua Department are asked to comply with the provisions of the decree released today through all news media in order to avoid incidents of any kind with the police patrols who are in charge of regional security.

Managua, National District, 6 June, 1979

[Signed] National Guard Infantry Col Nicolas Valle Salinas, Managua police commander

FLIGHTS SUSPENDED: MANY TRYING TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA072207 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Unusual activity was evident today at the Las Mercedes International Airport in eastern Managua where airline flights have been suspended since 1500 (1900 GMT). Foreign citizens and hundreds of Nicaraguans fought to get seats on flights heading north or south on airlines such as Copa of Panama, Sahsa of Honduras, Taca of El Salvador, Pan American of the United States and Lanica of Nicaragua. Commercial airlines have suspended their afternoon and evening flights that have stopovers in Managua as a "security" measure in view of the warning issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which is fighting in a supreme effort to overthrow Gen Anastasio Somoza's government. In Costa Rica, the FSLN asked airlines not to make stopovers or enter Nicaraguan airspace "since the security of their aircraft and passengers cannot be guaranteed."

After lengthy efforts in the National Immigration Department to renew an old passport, obtain a new one and get a departure visa, those wanting to leave the country must go to the airport to buy a ticket and get a seat on the plane. Airline offices in downtown Managua are closed due to the national strike called by the Sandinist Front. The strike began on Monday and is affecting 90 percent of all businesses. Many Nicaraguans are trying to reach Miami, Mexico City, San Jose, Panama City and Guatemala City. They will join the more than 60,000 Nicaraguans who took refuge in the neighboring countries last year, fleeing the civil war which is destroying their country. The airlines are apparently providing the only escape route left for persons who want to flee Nicaragua.

It was learned at the airport that an Aviateca plane from Guatemala was chartered by the German Embassy in Nicaragua to fly officials and a group of German residents out of here today. The opposition newspapers LA PRENSA and EL PUEBLO confirmed that their issues will not be published today because of circumstances beyond their control imposed by the Government Ministry which censors their reports.

Radio newscasts were suspended last week to protest the strict regulations established by the Nicaraguan Radio and Television Directorate. The press feels that these regulations are "new aggressions to freedom of speech." Consequently, the Nicaraguan people are keeping themselves informed through the news disseminated by Radio Reloj in Costa Rica and Radio Sandino. The Nicaraguan Army has not issued an official communique on its military operations for the past 20 hours.

FSLN CLAIMS CAPTURE OF OCOTAL, GRANADA

PA071535 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1452 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Communique by the Sandinist National Liberation Front Foreign Press and Propaganda Committee; no date given]

[Text] 1. At 0830 on 6 June, the Jorge Sinforoso Bravo Column of the Carlos Fonseca Amador Northern Front, penetrated several points in the city of Ocotal, capital of Nueva Segovia Department in northern Nicaragua, and after intensive clashes with the Somozist forces stationed in that sector, it consolidated its control over the city several hours later. The districts of La Tejera, Palermo, San Martin and El Jicaro are under the control of our victorious squads. The Jorge Sinforoso Bravo Column, named after the Sadinist hero killed in Chinandega in October 1977, is under the command of Comrade Commander Miguel Angel and it is formed by the Juna Sofia Oliva, Modestro Agurcia, Aracely Perez, Ramon Lopez Montoya and Leonardo Matute units. The capture of the city of Ocotal and Matagalpa, also under the control of our Sandinist forces, broadens the offensive advance of the Carlos Fonseca Amador Northern Front over a vast region in Nicaragua covering the departments of Nueva Segovia, Madriz, Esteli, Matagalpa and Jinotega.

2. At 2345 on 6 June, the column which also carries the name of Jorge Sinforoso Bravo of the Ulises Tapia Eastern Front seized Granada, an important city on the Pacific side of Nicaragua. Our heroic Sandinist squads besieged the Somozist guard command in La Polvora and are controlling Granada's downtown and main districts. This Sandinist column, which has occupied Granada with the massive support of the population, is under the command of Comrades Gabriel, Marcos and Cristina. The capture of Granada and Masaya takes away from the dictatorship an important sector of the Pacific zone of Nicaragua, a strategic point for the Sandinist insurrectional struggle.

SANDINIST GUERRILLA RING ENCIRCLES MANAGUA

PA071844 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Radio Sandino, the official organ of the guerrillas fighting Nicaragua's National Guard, announced last night that a guerrilla ring is currently encircling Managua. According to the Nicaraguan rebels' radio station, the cities of Esteli, Matagalpa, Chichigalpa, Leon, Somotillo, and Chinandega and a part of Nueva Segovia Department are all under the control of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). If this is so, then a ring encircling Managua Department has been formed, which extends toward the northeast from the Pacific coast to Las Segovias mountains.

Overcoming all the interference which, according to Radio Sandino, "Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle creates to prevent our broadcasts," the station carried several war communiques. According to one of them, 300 national guardsmen have been killed, five planes have been shot down and a large number of weapons have been seized in the southern zone, where fighting has been successfully taking place for the past 5 days. The clandestine radio station, which claims to be broadcasting from somewhere in Nicaragua, also announced that the guerrilla columns in the south have consolidated their position at El Naranjo, a highly strategic area, where the National Guard attacks are continually being repelled.

FSLN ASKS RED CROSS TO ACCEPT ITS CAPTIVES

PA072348 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2223 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front has just appealed to the International Red Cross to assume responsibility for the prisoners of war they are holding to avoid their being murdered by the Somoza dictatorship once they are released. The Sandinist Front considers that the prisoners they capture, whether military, legislators or other government officials, if released, could run the risk of being murdered Somoza. Therefore, the front adds, it prefers to turn them over to an international organization for their safe removal from Nicaraguan territory to another country.

The following is a recording of the appeal made by the Sandinist leader at Matagalpa: [begin recording] The prisoners of war in our hands, according to a decision of the front's chief of staff in Matagalpa, should be turned over to a respectable international organization, such as the Red Cross, to prevent their being murdered by members of the Somozist government for surrendering to us or for allowing themselves to be captured by the forces of the front. Therefore, we appeal to the International Red Cross to send a committee to receive the prisoners of war in our hands and save their lives by preventing the Somozist government from punishing those soldiers and civilians who have surrendered or have been taken prisoner by our forces. [end recording]

OFFICIAL KIDNAPED BY FSLN, RELEASED LATER

PA080012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Cristobal Rugama, president of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Institute (IAN), was kidnaped yesterday in his office by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). The government official, a former public works minister, was taken from his office by the Sandinist guerrillas to an unknown location and then released a few hours later. The IAN president is resting in his home and has refused to issue a statement to newsmen on his kidnaping ond the conditions under which he was relased. The FSLN has killed several state officials in their offices or homes in Managua and in other cities since the insurrection against Gen Anastasio Somoza's government intensified in January.

RENE RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR

FL071331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1309 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, USSR ambassador to Cuba, has paid a courtesy visit to the headquarters of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] where he was received by Rene Rodriguez, president of the institute. At the meeting the USSR ambassador referred to the warm impressions from his recent visit to the Isle of Youth, Santiago de Cuba and Holguin, and above all else to the revolutionary vigor and enthusiasm of our people. Rene Rodriguez pointed out the contrasts between the neocolonial past of our country and the developments achieved over these 20 years of the triumph of the revolution and the strengthening of ties of frienship with the USSR. The ICAP president expressed his thanks for the visit, which also included (Viktor Krilosikov), representative of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship.

CEMA WORKING GROUP MEETING CONCLUDES

FL081226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The 11th meeting of the CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers Conference working group on the exchange of goods has concluded in Havana City with the signing of a final protocol by the heads of the participating delegations. Speaking at the conclusion of the signing ceremont were Albin Kostrzewski, Polish vice minister of domestic trade and services, and Oscar Marrero, Cuban vice minister of domestic trade for science and technology. The Polish representative, who also presides over the CEMA working group on the exchange of goods, praised the organization of the meeting and the magnificent conditions created by the hosts so that the planned objectives could be achieved. For his part the Cuban vice minister of domestic trade said that the meeting sponsored by the CEMA was a great experience for our country in preparing for the CEMA domestic trade ministers meeting to be held here next year.

FAO OFFICIAL VISITS SITE OF NONALINED COUNTRIES SUMMIT

FL072249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2235 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Text] (Pedro Moral Lopez), deputy director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its regional representative for Latin America, today visited the Havana site where the Palace of Congresses is under construction. The delegation headed by (Moral Lopez) was accompanied by Ramiro Leon Torras, department chief in the International Economic Organization Directorate of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The FAO officials were interested in the facilities provided in the various conference halls and press office and their capacities, among other matters, which were shown by palace [construction] director (Abraham Maciques). The visitors were briefed on the general plan for the installation which covers an area of 60,000 square meters and will be the site of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference.

FAR CIVILIAN WORKERS' PLENUM HELD

FL071253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The national plenum analyzing and reviewing the work done by the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) Civilian Workers National Trade Union was held yesterday 6 June at the FAR Central House. The plenum was presided over by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate; Agapito Figueroa, second secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC); Luis Martell, member of the CTC Executive Secretariat; and Julio Machado Tamayo, secretary general of the FAR Civilian Workers Trade Union.

In the main report of the plenum he gave a detailed account of the work carried out and tasks completed by the trade union. The report pointed out that during 1978 the trade union's administrative organs fulfilled the organizational plans, greatly increasing the quality of carryingout and preparing for meetings, trade union sessions and seminars. It added that the productive achievements made by the FAR civilian workers were positive in 1978 by overfulfilling the goals of the technical-economic plans in many enterprises. He said that the emulation worked well, as is seen by the fact that 87.6 percent of the workers studied in 1978 were chosen as vanguards, and that of the total number of units which set up emulation plans, 99.7 percent of them were able to achieve their goals. He also reported that despite these achievements there is still a need to make great efforts and to improve the work methods for the development and efficient control of the emulation process.

Among the most important aspects of the main report presented by Julio Machado is the fact that for the first time the trade union established three high-productivity cane-cutting brigades which are participating in the 1978-79 sugarcane harvest. One of them, the (Fabrig Aguilar Noriega) has already surpassed 1.2 million arrobas of sugarcane cut. He also pointed out that the FAR civilian workers in 1977-78 saved more than 7 million pesos worth of raw materials, supplies, fuel, work recovery and manufacture of repair pieces--with the innovator and rationalizer movement playing a very prominent role in these activities.

In addition, up to February 1979, 3,514 FAR civilian workers graduated from the sixth grade by taking regular classes and 512 graduated through free examinations. However, he stated that a great effort must be made to have those who are not sixth grade graduates become so prior to 1980. Lastly Julio Machado Tamayo stated:

[Begin Machado Tamayo recording] We who are meeting here have the important responsibility of carrying out the agreements reached at the 14th CTC Congress and the tasks assigned by our PCC and our commander in chief Fidel Castro. We are hopeful that from the discussions we will have here on our basic problems we will reach better conclusions allowing us to successfully carry out the work to be faced by the trade union in the future. [end recording]

The closing remarks of the plenum were made by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana who pointed out that the presentations made at the plenum were positive, calling them critical, militants and revolutionary. He analyzed some current problems, especially the efforts being made by our people in the economy to raise production, productivity and efficiency and to establish the foundations for the future social development of the country. He pointed out that the civilian workers' attitude in the heart of the FAR is unselfish and demonstrates a high spirit of sacrifice in fulfilling the tasks assigned by the PCC and the FAR.

Brig Gen Sixto Baptista Santana congratulated the FAR civilian workers in the name of the PCC and the FAR minister, and he expressed his belief that the civilian workers along with the rest of the FAR will know how to fulfill the tasks, which were assigned by the first PCC Congress, as they have agreed to do at the plenum.

PARTY MASS ORGANIZATIONS DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

FL072158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The fifth national meeting of the Mass Organizations Department of the PCC Central Committee has opened in the city of Ciego de Avila with the participation of representatives from the 14 provinces and Isle of Pines special municipality. Mass organizations department chief Jesus Montane and Armando Acosta, both of them members of the Central Committee, and Dagodolfo Dominguez, member of the party Executive Bureau in Ciego de Avila, are chairing the meeting. The matters to be examined at the meeting include the guidelines for the third congress of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) and fulfillment of the First Party Congress resolutions. Armando Acosta explained that aspects concerned with the processes to renew and/or ratify mandates of the Committeees for the Defense of the Revolution, FMC and National Association of Small Farmers also will be covered at the meeting.

HART HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON CARIBBEAN FESTIVAL

FL072334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Text] We want to advance from our national culture to our Latin American and Caribbean culture and to our universal culture because we do not want isolation from the rest of the world since homeland means humanity to us, Marti said. Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture and member of the party Politburo, made this statement at a news conference held today with foreign journalists and correspondents and representatives of the national press. The news conference was held at the House of Culture in Plaza Municipality [Havana] to report on Carifesta [Caribbean Arts Festival] to be held in Cuba from 16 to 22 July.

Armando Hart said it is a broad cultural festival originated by Caribbean Community countries for the purpose of expressing the Caribbean arts. The various activities that will be presented during Carifesta were announced at the news conference. In addition to other activities, there will be meetings of writers and poets, cultural symposiums and exhibits of handicrafts and of the creative work of children. Carifesta will open on 16 July with a big event at the sports city [in Havana] and will conclude on 22 July with the Caribbean festival parade. Santiago de Cuba also will be involved in Carifesta activities beginning 17 July when the Santiago carnival fiestas begin.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S SYRIAN VISIT

For the Damascus SANA text of the joint statement issued at the end of Foreign Minister Malmierca's 3-4 June visit to Syria, see the Syria section of the 8 June Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

DOMINICA

JOHN CALLS FOR UNITY, PEACE, PRODUCTION

FL071420 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Roseau, Dominica (CANA)--Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John has called on his people for unity, peace and production in order to achieve progress and avoid a repetition of the tragedy of last Tuesday when his soldiers shot people on the streets of Roseau. The prime minister's plea came in a broadcast on the situation in the country, where thousands of government and other employees are on a general strike.

Tuesday's shooting took place outside Parliament as people were demonstrating against two pieces of legislation then being debated inside. The measures were later approved. One amends the industrial relations act, making it an offence for public servants and other workers in essential services to go on strike, and the other toughens up the country's libel and slander laws, imposing new controls on the publication of critical articles. Opposition members have said that the amendments are aimed at emasculating the labour unions and muzzling the press.

Mr John said his government regretted the Tuesday developments, which he alleged had been incited by the opposition, and he indicated help would be given the relatives of the casualties. The unions have said they will not order their members back to work unless the government resigns, but the prime minister replied his administration will not resign from office because of pressure. The prime minister said: "I want to make it fundamentally clear that my government will not resign and that my government will not willingly be forced out of office by force."

He said that the bills against which the unions are now protesting were necessary for the creation of industrial peace in the country. "Faced with a series of strikes which were called by the unions contrary to the law, my government decided that something must be done if the economy of Dominica was to be given a chance to start going again," the prime minister said.

INQUIRY Commission Established

FL071446 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Text] In Dominica a commission of inquiry has been established into the demonstration last week in which two people died and several others were wounded [sentence as heard]. According to the commission's legal adviser, Mr (Eustus Francis), the commission will be independent. The demonstration which took place 10 days ago was in protest against two pieces of legislation which threatened freedom of speech and limited strike action. Meanwhile the country's trade unions are continuing the strike they called following the demonstrations. The trade unions are demanding the unconditional resignation of the Dominican Government.

John Meets With Labor Leader

FL071707 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Georgetown--Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John has begun to make certain concessions to the 20,000 workers who have been on strike for 10 days, but he has refused to resign. John, who is accused of being responsible for the death of two people on 29 May 1979 who were killed during a demonstration by 15,000 Dominicans, met yesterday with representatives of the five powerful trade unions which are demanding his immediate resignation.

(Charles Savarin) president of the Association of Public Employees and spokesman for the trade unions said that the trade unions continue insisting that the government resign, and John persists in not resigning from his position. Among the concessions made by John, under pressure from the workers, is the opening of an investigation to study the incident in which a worker was shot to death and a baby suffocated to death from tear gas which was used in front of Parliament.

JAMAICA

NEW DEFENSE FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED

FL071435 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Col Robert James Neish, A.F.C. PSC, has been appointed chief-of-staff of the Jaimica Defence Force from June 1, with the rank of brigadier. Brigadier Neish succeeds Major-General Rudolph Green who has retired. Brigadier Neish was born on April 22, 1940 in St Andrew, Jamaica, was educated at Munro and Jamaica Colleges and joined the Jamaica local forces in 1958 as a second lieutenant.

MANLEY DISMISSES REPORTS ON CUBAN, SOVIET AGENTS

FL071425 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Jun 79 pp 1, 13 FL

[Text] Reports about the presence of Cubans and Russians in Jamaica were dismissed by Prime Minister Michael Manley on Sunday as "utterances of political hypocrisy, designed to create excitement and tension." Speaking at a People's National Party [PNP] meeting in Gordon Town, the prime minister was replying indirectly to the speech made on the previous Saturday night by the leader of the opposition, Mr Edward Seaga, at a Jamaica Labour Party dinner. Mr Seaga had said that many agents of the secret service agencies of the two countries -- the D.G.I. [General Directorate of Intelligence] of Cuba and the K.G.B. [Committee for State Security] of Russia -- were in the island at the present time in active contact with the Special Branch, and he expressed concern at their presence.

Without identifying Mr Seaga, the prime minister said he had been hearing a lot of "yakkety yak" on the radio that day from someone who was indeed of "a political jamal." Pointing to the presence in the island of the Peace Corps volunteers from the United States, he said the country was happy to have these persons and others from all over the world, who were welcomed. So, he asked, why was there "the worry and quarrel" about the Cubans and the Russians.

Mr Manley spoke of Cuba's assistance to Jamaica and said that Cubans working in rural Jamaica had been well received by Jamaicans there. These Cubans, he said, had not interfered in Jamaica's domestic affairs. Jamaica was seeking friendship with all countries in "a principled way" and, from experience, the Cubans had proven to be "honourable and principled," he said. In pressing the struggle for "our black brothers" in South Africa and for the new international economic order, whenever he looked over his shoulder the Cubans were always there, he said. "By their deeds you shall know them," he quoted. Mr Manley coupled the comments about the Cuban and Russian presence in Jamaica with other "certain utterances and seeming expressions of concern" such as the need for early elections, the alleged existence of a "death squad" in the ranks of the security forces, and the call for investigation of the security forces.

"Those who were pushing those arguments knew "perfectly well that they were talking nonsense," he said, and he declared that one of their purposes was to "keep the economy at a low level." According to the prime minister, because of those utterances would-be investors would become afraid to invest in Jamaica and then the people pushing those arguments would turn around and blame him for the low level of economic activity in the country. Mr Manley was speaking at a function held in the constituency of east rural St Andrew to honour 50 members of the P.N.P. for 40 years of service to the party.

Mr Manley told the audience of the pioneering role of the P.N.P. in the political life of the country. The P.N.P. had always challenged the status quo, analysed Jamaican history and structures to see how to devise new solutions. When one was associated with a pioneering party then one would always be abused even by persons who were benefitting, he said. Because he expected this type of behaviour, abuse did not worry him. Abuse was now coming from the educated ones in a certain newspaper he said. Those persons knew what masters they served. who pulled the strings that sent their fingers moving across their typewriters. They were always fighting the pioneers of change, but history would deal with them he said.

Mr Manley, commenting on those who had left the country asked if it was really himself and the government which were responsible. He said the movement came when power was being given to the people. The prime minister congratulated the 50 P.N.P. members for their "tireless and unselfish service" which had helped to build the P.N.P. Other speakers included the chairman of the constituency, Mr Roy McGann; and a past M.P. for the constituency, Mr Keble Munn. Mrs Michael Manley, convenor of the P.N.P. women's movement gave certificates to the guests of honour. Councillor Glen Francis read the citation and councillor Barrington Asphall presided.

Thompson Rebuttal to Seaga

FL071455 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 5 Jun 79 pp 1, 13 FL

[Excerpts] There are 449 Cubans operating in Jamaica at the present time, and not 5,000, said National Security Minister Dudley Thompson in a statement yesterday, in which he accused opposition leader Edward Seaga of trying to "cause fear and confusion in Jamaica." Mr Thompson was replying to the opposition leader's charge that the number of Cubans operating in and out of Jamaica was 5,000 and that, so great was the number of Cuban intelligence officers, a field organizer, Mr Juan Cabonel, had been appointed. The minister's statement said:

"There has been a series of attacks and allegations affecting the security forces, deliberately designed to draw them into partisan political diatribe and to affect their morale. It is difficult to tell whether the leader of the opposition tends to set new standards of dishonesty or is sinking to new levels of irresponsibility. His anxiety to create excitement and tension in Jamaica for the purpose of harming the chances of investment and of economic recovery has led him to attack the Cuban persons in Jamaica more than once.

"One of the earliest was the hue and cry of police brutality, heard whenever a hardened criminal was shot, matched only by the deadly silence when brave policemen were gunned down in the execution of their duty or while reading their Bible as at the stadium in the murder of Constable Wallace. The most recent forth of frustration designed to spread fear and division has to do with policemen being trained in Cuba. This is parallel to the series of frightening accusations which emanated from the same quarter when the Cuban Government offered and built that excellent institution, the Jose Marti School as a free gift."

"Do you remember the tales of how it was a disguise to send thousands of spies to take over Jamaica. They built that wonderful school, gave us the plant and left us, some grateful, some with shameful acceptance. Is Mr Seaga against the building of schools and the provision of good education for poor people's children? Now we hear the same voices spreading fear that some of our police are being trained in Cuba.

"Let me give you the facts -- between 1967-1979, 89 members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force were trained overseas. Of these 89 members of the JCF, more than half were trained in the United Kingfom and the United States of America. Altogether they were trained in seven countries in the last three years, including Guyana, Santo Domingo, Barbados Japan and Cuba. 21 of these 89, that is under 25 per cent including six of these named by Mr Seaga, received training in Cuba. It is to be noted that whereas over a period of three years we have had 21 Jamaican policemen training in Cuba, today we have 44 Cuban doctors and nurses operating in Jamaica. I will only add that men are sent on specialist courses at a certain level that are not available here, and they all return to their units, with their improved skills.

"In Mr Seaga's report, he said that there are 5,000 Cubans operating in and out of Jamaica now. I do not know what he means by that. They may well be operating in Cuba or in Angola, but in Jamaica the figure is not 5,000, but 449, inclusive of the construction brigades on the seven gift schools the medical doctors assisting us in our needs, the consular offices, the commercial attaches and the airline officials, who were recently assisting in the passages of Cubans from the United States of America to Cuba who spent approximately $1/4 million per month as tourists in transit. None of these remain in Jamaica more than two days, and they are United States citizens who return to the United States of America.

"Mr Seaga said that it is because of these things that he petitioned the governor-general. This is so far from the truth; I am suggesting, and the governor-general will know that this is true, that he asked for investigations because of what he calls corruption in the security forces, so the governor-general will know whether he has told a lie or not. Mr Seaga has said, and I quote: "To hell with the conventions." This is a serious statement. After all, no constitution in the world in a democracy works without conventions. It is by convention that all parliaments operate. When he makes this statement he is making a declaration of war against parliamentary procedure, and he must realise the grave consequences which this can cause for the people of this country.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

SWEDEN SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL072035 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 2 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Norris Solomon report]

[Text] The Swedish Government is interested in increasing its imports of fuel and petroleum products and possibly liquid natural gas from Trinidad and Tobago.

Rep Errol Mahabir, minister of petroleum and mines and minister in the Ministry of Finance, has been invited to that country to discuss the possibilities. This was revealed yesterday by Mrs Margaretha Hegardt, Sweden's deputy minister of commerce, shortly after she signed a government-to-government agreement of understanding at the Ministry of Finance, Trinidad House, Port-of-Spain.

Mrs Hegardt said Sweden indirectly imported about TT $43 million in petroleum products from Trinidad to Tobago based on arrangements between oil companies. She said about 70 per cent of Sweden's fuel supplies came from the Middle East, including Iran. Sweden also imported oil from Nigeria. The deputy minister added that a Swedish company was also interested in taking part in oil production activities in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sweden was seeking two-way trade with Trinidad and Tobago. "Sweden is badly hurt by the energy crisis. Oil is of great importance. Sweden is interested in petroleum products from Trinidad and Tobago and possibly liquid gas," she said. Mrs Helgardt said Trinidad and Tobago oil had a low sulphur content and Sweden was interested in this because of strict anti-pollution laws.

The agreement of understanding signed yesterday related to government-to-government technical co-operation involving vehicles and drivers' permits registration, a basic population register project and customs administration. Other areas of co-operation agreed to were a general system project encompassing company registration, land registration, law enforcement system including passport and visa systems and court proceedings. The agreement also includes co-operation for an administration complex at St Joseph and development of a housing project at Point Lisas.

Talks towards the agreement were held over the past six months. Signing on behalf of Trinidad and Tobago was Mr Frank Barsotti, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance. Witnessing the signing for the Swedish Government were Mr Hans Ewerlof, Swedish ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago based in Caracas and Mr Lars Engstrom, head of section Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm. With Mr Barsotti was Mr Harold Atwell, director of projects, Ministry of Finance.

Mrs. Hegardt described the agreement as "a memorandum of understanding to improve economic and commercial contact between the two countries." She said the Swedish Government hoped that it would be the base for several individual projects. Explaining that since her arrival she had met Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams and government officials, she said talks were not only on trade including steel, but also on "know-how and technology." Mr Barsotti said the Trinidad Government was particularly interested in the transfer of technology, and the government was happy to be associated with the Swedish Government which had an enviable technology record. It was pointed out that Trinidad and Tobago had brought two coast guard vessels from Sweden.

Mrs Hegardt said while the present oil trade between Trinidad and Tobago and Sweden was operated through oil companies, it was felt there could be more trade with more supplies coming from this country. It was possible for the increased oil trade to be done on a government-to-government basis. Later yesterday evening Mr Engstrom explained that among the products supplied by Trinidad and Tobago to Sweden were rum and dental fittings.

BURNHAM URGES INCREASED PRODUCTION OF GOLD, BAUXITE

FL071415 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 FL

[Excerpts] Guyana can benefit a great deal from favourable conditions for the sale of bauxite and gold on the world market, Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has said. He stressed however, that in order the the country to benefit from these favourable conditions, there must be increased production of bauxite and gold. Cde. Burhnam was addressing another in a series of successful face-the-community meetings at which has has been taking the opportunity to discuss frankly with residents the problems facing the country and to explain why it is important that Guyanese become more productive in every sphere of activity. The face-the-community meetings also provide the opportunity for residents to air their problems, seek solutions to these problems and for putting forward suggestions for the improvement of their communities in particular and the country as a whole.

Addressing the hundreds who attended Wednesday's meeting at Pouderoyen, West Bank, Demerara, the prime minister explained that there was at present a growing demand for bauxite since more and more bodies of motor cars were being made from aluminum. As a result of this growing demand, the price of bauxite--the calcined ore in particular--was becoming more favourable. And, referring to the price of gold on the world market, he noted that currently this stood at about over $680 (G) per ounce and was likely to continue increasing for as long as the price of oil continues to rise. Guyanese, he stressed, should take advantage of these favourable markets and produce more bauxite and gold so that the foreign exchange earned could be used to counter the effects of imported inflation, increased oil prices, and poor prices for the country's exports--sugar included--on the world market. And, stressing the need for increased production in the agricultural sector, he told the large gathering of residents from the farming district that information received from the high commission in London recently indicated that Guyana should be able to sell between 50,000 and 60,000 pounds of greens to the U.K. on a regular basis. He foresaw that "in our lifetime," there would be a shortage of food in the world. And, he said he was of the view that he would live to see the day when those who had food to sell would get prices as good as the Arabs now get for their oil.

He also stressed that while it was important that Guyanese should produce more of what they produced, it was important that they also learned to like what they produced. "Let us understand that it is what we can produce that we must first consume," he urged. Included among the other projects Cde. Burnham said, was the making of soap at what used to be the Versailles sugar factory. That factory was chosen, he said, because the boiler there could be fired by wood. In addition, steps were being taken to cultivate castor oil--which now grows wild--on a plantation scale with a view to extracting the oil for use in the manufacture of paints. Steps were also being taken to manufacture water colour paints for use by the country's school children by September, and to produce a variety of local dyes. Guyanese, he stressed, had got to start realising that Guyanese is best."

Following Cde. Burnham's address, several residents took the opportunity to air their grievances and to put forward suggestions for improving their community and developing the country. Many of the complaints dealt with the poor state of village roads and village dams. And, among the suggestions put forward and accepted was one that committees be set up on a country-wide basis to monitor the use and misuse of government vehicles.

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT SAYS NICARAGUAN REFUGEES GIVEN ASYLUMN

PA080228 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jun (EFE)--Colombia granted asylum to 53 Nicaraguan citizens seeking refuge in its embassy in Managua, it was announced in Bogota by the Administrative Department of Security (DAS), Colombia's state police. An official communique released to the foreign press reported that 11 people are still in the Colombian Embassy, all Nicaraguans, including some children. [as received] Dr Juan Ignacio Gutierrez and five other people, who had been in the Colombian diplomatic mission in Nicaragua for the past 5 months, arrived earlier this week in Colombia as exiles. Dr Gutierrez revealed that due to the affluence of Nicaraguan refugees in the Colombian Embassy, other residences had been hired to house more people in recent weeks. Most of the refugees who have arrived in Colombia are still here, while others have traveled to Panama and Venezuela to try to contact the resistance groups fighting against Somoza's government.

MEXICO

PRESIDENT TURBAY ARRIVES IN MEXICO CITY

PA080026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay arrived today in Mexico at 1230 (1830 GMT) on a special 3-day visit. The Colombian president was received at the airport by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo with whom he will hold two rounds of talks to discuss economic integration, petroleum, Latin American democracy and cultural matters. You are welcome in your brother's house, Lopez Portillo said to the Colombian president after the national anthems of the two countries had been played and they had listened to the cheering of some 2,000 students and mariachi music had been played. Lopez Portillo referred to the centuries-old similarities existing between Mexico and Colombia. We are brother and we are alike, he said.

Almost immediately afterwards, following a lengthy ovation, President Turbay spoke: I thank your excellency for the cordial welcome we have received. In Colombia we admire Mexico greatly, the Colombian president said before Mexican Government officials and the diplomatic corps, which attended the welcome. Turbay expressed optimism regarding the talks he will hold with Lopez Portillo and invited his Mexican counterpart to continue, in Bogota, the dialog opened in Mexico today. Finally, the Colombian president told President Lopez Portillo: "You can be sure that a great friend of Mexico has arrived in your country."

Turbay's visit to this country initiates a lengthy 30-day tour which the South American president will make through Portugal, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Puerto Rico. On Saturday morning, the Colombian president will leave Mexico city and go to Cancun, a beach resort on the Mexican Caribbean. He will leave for Lisbon that afternoon.

ECHEVERRIA DESIGNATED AMBASSADOR TO NEW ZEALAND

FL011321 Merida Radio Yucatan Network in Spanish 1245 GMT 1 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Mexico City--Lic Luis Echeverria Alvarez was designated yesterday ambassador to New Zealand with headquarters in Canberra, Australia, where he also represents the Mexican Government, the Foreign Secretariat announced yesterday. Former President Echeverria, who is presently in Paris attending his UNESCO obligations due to conclude next December, will present his credentials to the authorities in New Zealand shortly.

VENEZUELA

SENATE APPROVES AGREEMENT REPUDIATING SOMOZA REGIME

PA080214 Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (AFP)--Tonight, the Venezuelan Senate unanimously approved an agreement repudiating the Nicaraguan dictatorship headed by Gen Anastasio Somoza. The agreement accuses the Somoza regime of persisting in its genocide and threatening the independence and territorial integrity of Costa Rica, a peaceful and unarmed country, thus jeopardizing the stability of Central America.

The senators identified themselves with the courageous people of the land of Sandino and urged the democratic rulers of the area to support Costa Rica in view of the threats by the Managua regime. The agreement, presented by Social Democrat Jaime Lusinchi (a member of former President Carlos Andres Perez' party), was unanimously approved by the other two factions: The Social Christian Party and the Marxist Leftist Movement for Socialism.

COPEI OFFICIAL ON EXTENT OF ELECTION VICTORY

PA052312 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] This is another bulletin on the results of the separate municipal elections:

[Begin announcement recording[The Social Christian Party [COPEI] lost in only one state and that was Sucre, deputy Luis Corona, member of the Electoral Strategy Commission of the party, affirmed in giving the final results of the municipal elections, according to the party.

[Corona] COPEI obtained a majority in every state except Sucre State, where the Democratic Action [AD] Party won by a small margin.

[Question] But it was also reported that your party lost in Monagas State.

[Answer] No, that is not true, that is erroneous information. COPEI also won in Monagas.

[Question] How many councils will COPEI dominate?

[Answer] Of the 191 municipal councils, COPEI will absolutely control 128 councils and will control 160 in a relative manner. [figures as heard] Of 1,475 councilmen who were elected, 720 were elected for COPEI and 520 for AD, 148 for the left and 19 for the other groups. [figures as heard] It is important to point out here that COPEI elected 101 more councilmen than AD, the left and the other groups combined. [end recording]